

CAUSES OF VICTORY

Chairman Babcock Reviews the Campaign.

PLEASED WITH OUTLOOK

WHY THE REPUBLICANS LOST IN THE CITIES.

Rural Vote Was With the Administration—Effect on the Result of the President's Popularity.

A brief after-election review of the campaign by Chairman Babcock of the republican congressional committee presents some interesting conclusions regarding the line-up of the American people in politics. Representative Babcock has just returned to his Washington residence after closing up the affairs of the committee which under his guiding hand has won five victories for the republican party.

There was nothing to mar the perspective view of Mr. Babcock as he looked in either direction this morning. His anti-election estimates had been realized, and the outlook for his party throughout the country and in Congress was most satisfying.

Republicans Lost in Cities.

"The whole situation sizes up something like this," he remarked, in response to a request for an interview by a Star reporter. "The vote in the cities, which is largely cast by those receiving day's wages, was influenced against the party in power because the cost of living is somewhat higher, and by reason of the coal strike, it takes the money to buy fuel. In the country the farmer who raises the produce for the city consumer is receiving this additional cost."

"It was natural, then, to look for losses to the republicans in the cities, and this was the result. The party lost members in Boston, Providence, New York, Baltimore, Chicago, Minneapolis, Omaha, Detroit and San Francisco."

"But the rural vote of both the east and the west is found to be squarely with the republican party on national issues. Of course, there were some local disturbances of a purely factional character which were felt, as for instance, in California, and also in Wisconsin, but these do not argue against the complete endorsement by the farmers of America of the republican national issues."

The President's Influence.

"Then there was the personal popularity of President Roosevelt. The people in every section of the country regard President Roosevelt as not only absolutely honest and fearless, but as energetic in his efforts to do the things which are for the best interests of the people of the country regardless of what the effect may be on any particular interest. The Tuesday vote was a splendid endorsement of the President."

The coal strike was like a black cloud on the political horizon. His timely and vigorous handling of the matter, resulting so satisfactorily, blew that cloud away. There was undoubtedly a loss of votes to the party by reason of the high price of fuel because of the strike, but the loss was undoubtedly in proportion to what it would have been had the 4th of November arrived with the strike still in progress. The price of fuel going up, the light was in sight. If the cloud which was visible on the horizon had been allowed to come nearer, there is no telling what the result might have been."

"One of the very gratifying signs on the times," continued Mr. Babcock, "is the political evolution of the country. It is the free silver fallacy has been on the wane, and at each election since that time. In 1896 the republicans lost by 20 to 30 per cent of the vote in Idaho and Montana. In 1898 from 30 to 40 per cent. In 1900 45 per cent, and at the Tuesday election it was over 50 per cent. There were two members whom we got from Colorado were entirely unexpected. It is in this respect, too, that the influence of the president was felt. His popularity unquestionably had much to do with the vote in these states."

State Factional Difficulties.

The loss in the California delegation is attributed by Chairman Babcock entirely to disaffection in the party over local issues, personal and otherwise. This same element entered into the Wisconsin situation, but in the latter state the majorities which would have had to be wiped out were so large that the result was negative. In California, however, these majorities were not so large, and the effect was to change the result."

The defeat of Representative Mercer of Omaha is attributed by Mr. Babcock not to the efforts of his old-time political antagonist, Editor Roosevelt, but to the dissatisfaction of the city voters over the high prices of commodities. "Mercer could have taken over 50 per cent of the vote," remarked Mr. Babcock. "It was the swing of the city vote there, just as in certain sections, which defeated him," he declared.

Mr. Babcock is not of the opinion that the trust question will be a matter of action in Congress at least immediately. On the subject of the speakership Mr. Babcock preferred not to make a statement. He is known to be leaning toward the idea of taking an active part in the fight on his own behalf, but whether he will accede to these demands will depend on the way events shape themselves in this interesting situation."

BOND-HAY TREATY SIGNED.

Providing for Reciprocity With Newfoundland.

Secretary Hay, for the United States, and Sir Michael Herbert, the British ambassador, for Great Britain and the government of Newfoundland, at the State Department this morning signed what is known as the Bond-Hay treaty providing for reciprocity between the United States and Newfoundland. The treaty will be submitted to the Senate as soon as it is assembled, and meanwhile the State Department refrains from making public any details of the treaty.

WILL RETURN TO CHICAGO.

Gen. MacArthur Relieved of Command of Department of the East.

Maj. Gen. Arthur MacArthur has been relieved from the temporary command of the department of the east at New York and ordered to return with his authorized aids to Chicago and resume command of the department of the lakes, temporarily in command of Brig. Gen. Bates. Gen. MacArthur is now on a visit to West Point, where his son is a cadet at the Military Academy, and will start for Chicago tomorrow. This change is in accordance with an arrangement made some time ago, by which Maj. Gen. Chaffee was to assume command of the department of the east on the return of the retiring general. Gen. Chaffee is expected to arrive in San Francisco in a day or two, and will proceed to New York to meet the arrival there of Col. Barry, assistant adjutant general, will exercise command of the department of the east, until the arrival of the lieutenant general commanding.

DEFEAT OF MR. LOUD

Regarded as Due to Letter Carriers' Work.

CASE OF RETALIATION

HE BLOCKED BILLS FOR INCREASING THEIR PAY.

Will Be Used as an Argument Against Government Control of an Industry.

The defeat of Representative Loud for re-election in the California district will give rise to some interesting discussion during the coming session of Congress. It will be interpreted in some of the speeches that will be made in the House as having a significance far beyond anything in relation to Mr. Loud's district.

Expressed years ago Mr. Loud has opposed bills introduced in the House for the purpose of increasing the pay of letter carriers. As the chairman of the House committee on post offices and post roads, Mr. Loud's objection was equivalent to the defeat of the measures. The letter carriers have a national association, and it was determined that Mr. Loud should be defeated for re-election, in order that his objection might not stand in the way of the ambition of the carriers. This matter was discussed in their national convention last summer, and after its adjournment their president, at a time that he was to devote his energies to the defeat of Mr. Loud. The Post Office Department heard about the matter, and the president of the association, who was serving in that capacity while on leave as a letter carrier, was promptly informed that his leave was revoked and he was ordered back to his duties. This official frown on the activity of the carriers, it is said, only suppressed the outward signs of opposition. The labor organizations took the matter up. They had nominated one of their own men, the democratic candidate against Mr. Loud, and they elected him.

Government Control of Industries.

All this is but preliminary to the presentation of the case as it will be made in Congress. The bearing that campaigns of the kind encountered by Mr. Loud will have on the question of public ownership will be discussed. The question of public ownership has been very largely an academic one, so far as Congress is concerned, but it has been brought forward very prominently in connection with the discussion of the anthracite coal trouble, and will be talked of in connection with the trust problem generally.

The fight on Mr. Loud will be of interest in this discussion as a warning against political control of industries. If the employees of those industries are free to dictate questions concerning their wages and other conditions by means of a threat to seek the political downfall of the man in official position, defeats any measure they may advocate. It will be claimed that what has been done in the case of Mr. Loud is a political maneuver, and that the carriers, in official position, are free to dictate questions concerning their wages and other conditions by means of a threat to seek the political downfall of the man in official position, defeats any measure they may advocate. It will be claimed that what has been done in the case of Mr. Loud is a political maneuver, and that the carriers, in official position, are free to dictate questions concerning their wages and other conditions by means of a threat to seek the political downfall of the man in official position, defeats any measure they may advocate.

Importance of the Case.

It is stated that this case is the most prominent example of the danger to government because of extended government control over large bodies of men that has yet come forward in connection with Congress. Representative Loud will himself take an opportunity to finally lay this matter before the House as a record for future reference. Last winter he made some comments on the influence of the carriers, then being made on him, and with considerable feeling declared that if his action on the bills to increase the pay of the carriers was to be taken as a precedent, he would rather be defeated than be elected, and so let the issue be made as plain as possible.

CUBA OBJECTS.

Opposes the Return to Neely of \$6,000 Taken When He Was Arrested.

The Cuban government has made formal objection to the transfer to C. W. F. Neely, convicted of embezzling Cuban postal funds, of the \$6,000 taken from him at the time of his arrest. Neely was pardoned by President Palma under the general amnesty which marked the inauguration of the new republic. The case is now before the United States court for the southern district of New York. Cuban Minister Quesada says that while the criminal case against Neely has not been dismissed the civil case has not, and pending the settlement of the latter case the Cuban government objects to the return of the money he now claims. The funds are in the custody of the Secretary of War, and he has declined to hold them until the question of ownership has been legally determined.

CANDIDATES FOR ANNAPOLIS.

Examination to Be Held at Navy Yard November 12.

An examination is to be held November 12 at the Washington navy yard before which will appear the young men recently designated by senators and representatives for appointment as midshipmen to the Naval Academy at Annapolis. This will be the third examination held this year, the foregoing one having been made necessary by the failure of so large a number to pass at the preceding examinations. While there are about thirty vacancies, only about twenty-two or twenty-three will appear before the board at the navy yard on the 12th, thus a large number must necessarily be examined next March. The situation has caused more or less embarrassment to the Navy Department, and especially since the demand for officers has been so pressing and continues to grow.

TWO NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

Successors to Engineer-in-Chief and Paymaster General.

The President is expected to take up at an early date the matter of the appointment of a successor to Rear Admiral Geo. W. Melville, chief of the bureau of steam engineering, and also a successor to Paymaster General Kenny of the navy, who are nearing the retiring age. There are a number of aspirants for the position of engineer-in-chief. The two officers regarded as quite likely candidates for the office of paymaster general are Pay Director T. B. Harris, now stationed at the League Island navy yard, and Pay Inspector John M. Spence, paymaster on the European station.



MINISTER WU'S RECALL.

He Notifies the President of His Coming Departure.

Minister Wu has finally served official notice on this government of the change to be made in the Chinese legation here. Today he called at the White House, accompanied by Mr. Tunge, his first secretary of legation, and presented to President Roosevelt his letter of recall. Mr. Wu, acting under instruction from his government, which is desirous that he shall return speedily to China to carry forward the work of preparing the commercial treaties, will return from the city authorities on the day of the arrival here of Liung Cheng, who is to succeed him as minister to Washington, and who is still in China. Mr. Wu will leave his secretary, Mr. Tunge, in charge of the legation here until the arrival of the new minister.

WILL LEAVE THE ST. MARY'S.

Officers on the School Ship to Return to the Naval Service.

The Navy Department has notified the board of education of New York of its intention to recall the officers of the navy serving on the nautical schoolship St. Mary's January 1 and put them into active naval service. The St. Mary's has just returned from her annual cruise. Her officers are Commander A. V. Wadhams and Lieuts. W. A. Moffatt and Thomas T. Craven of the navy. The board of education is opposed to the proposed action, and has asked the minister of education to recall the officers of the New York chamber of commerce and the maritime exchange to secure the rescinding of the order.

TRIBUTE TO THE TROOPS.

Gen. Wade Praises the Soldiers in Southern Philippines.

General Wade, who commands the United States troops in the southern Philippines, in his annual report pays a high tribute to the conduct of the troops there. He says there have been practically no complaints from the civil authorities or individuals of the conduct of the soldiers. The general says: "It is cause for sincere congratulation that from a state of war and military rule the troops have almost at a day's notice, given up all authority and settled down with so little friction under civil rule among people of an alien and inferior race."

MONTGOMERY'S MURDERERS.

Ladrones Who Assassinated the Superintendent Captured.

Adjutant General Corbin received a cablegram this morning from Governor Taft saying that the ladrones who assassinated D. C. Montgomery have been captured. Mr. Montgomery was superintendent of the schools in the province of Negros and was killed October 31. Personal Mention. Mr. John J. Cumming of Chicago and Mr. Joseph Wagner of San Francisco are at the Arlington. Mr. S. A. McClelland of Chicago and Mr. Frank Cox of Philadelphia are at the New Willard. Mr. Alexander T. Brown of Syracuse, N. Y., and Mr. F. S. Smith of Auburn, N. Y., are at the Raleigh. Messrs. S. B. and E. F. Hege of this city, A. B. Glesons of Rockville and W. B. Orr of Chambersburg, Pa., have gone on a hunting trip to Highland county, Va., to be away for two or three weeks. Mr. David M. McKensie, paymaster's clerk, U. S. N., who lately returned from a three years' trip to the Philippines and Sydney, Australia, sailed November 1 for San Juan, Porto Rico, to be gone until March next.

Secretary Hitchcock Returns.

Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock has returned from St. Louis, where he went to vote, and was at his desk today. Mrs. Hitchcock and the Misses Hitchcock, who have been spending the week in New York, will return this evening.

THREATS OF LYNCHING.

FOREMAN SHOT BY ENRAGED MINER AT GLEN LYON.

Latter Had Applied for Work and Was Refused a Place in Mines. WILKESBARRE, Pa., November 8.—Dennis Doris, foreman at the Susquehanna Coal Company's mines at Glen Lyon, this county, was fatally shot today by a miner named J. C. Hennessy. Two shots were fired at the foreman, one bullet entering the abdomen and the other the right arm. Hennessy made application for work to Foreman Doris, and the latter refused him a place. This angered Hennessy, and without any warning he drew a revolver and began firing. Doris is popular, and there were threats of lynching. Doris cannot recover.

DECLINED TO LET HIM PLAY.

King, Harvard's Big Center, Ruled Out of Today's Game.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., November 8.—The Harvard athletic committee today decided not to allow E. O. King, the big center, to play in today's game against Pennsylvania. Final decision as to King's eligibility has been made, but the committee, acting on communications received from both Yale and Pennsylvania, decided it best to disqualify the center from playing in any games until a definite decision as to his eligibility should be reached. A student at the University of Indiana, he played for four years, which would make him ineligible for further work with any college team under the four-year playing clause.

SHOT WOMAN HE LOVED.

Then Committed Suicide—Former Will Recover.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, November 8.—Having been refused admittance to her home, Homer Cramer today fired two shots at Miss Almida Burk and then committed suicide. Miss Burk will recover. Cramer was in love with Miss Burk.

NEW MINISTER TO BRAZIL.

D. E. Thompson of Nebraska Accepts President Roosevelt's Offer.

LINCOLN, Neb., November 8.—D. E. Thompson of Lincoln has accepted the appointment of United States minister to Brazil. This place was offered him by the President about a month ago. Mr. Thompson was caucus candidate for United States senator from Nebraska two years ago, but withdrew in favor of Senator Dietrich. It is expected that the completion of the Illinois canal and the occupation of the north shore of the lake will finally show the attitude of the Moros. They continue to show as great friendliness as possible.

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM.

Italy's Exports to United States Greatly Exceed Imports.

ROME, November 8.—Commenting on the alarm felt in some quarters at the threatened foundation of Italy by American goods the Tribune today points out that the trade returns for September show that Italy's exports to the United States have exceeded the imports therefrom by \$400,000, and concludes that Italy has less to fear from the competition of the United States than other countries of Europe. The Tribune considers that even Italian wines "can find promising markets in America, notwithstanding the California vineyards."

NEW CUBAN RAILROAD.

Trains Will Be Running 300 Miles by Last of Year.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., November 8.—William G. Ames of Louisville, Ky., a division engineer of the railroad being built from Sancti Spiritus to Santiago de Cuba by the Cuba Company, is now in the city. Mr. Ames says the new railroad will be completed by the 1st of December. The trains will be running as soon as permission can be obtained from the Cuban government. The road is 300 miles long.

LIBERALS JUBILANT

Over Results of Bye-Elections in England.

UNIONISTS ABASHED

BALFOUR AND CHAMBERLAIN FAIL TO MARMONIZE.

Interpreted That Government Would Be Defeated Should a General Election Be Held.

LONDON, November 8.—The liberals are jubilant, and the unionists are proportionately disgruntled over the results of the bye-elections in the Cleveland and East Toxteth divisions.

The large increase in the liberal majority in the Cleveland division is generally admitted, even by the conservative organs, to be due to dissatisfaction with the education bill, which is still wending its way through the house of commons.

In the East Toxteth division the reduction of the unionist majority by over 1,500 was greatly due to a curious feature unassociated with current political controversies.

Taylor Supported a Liberal.

Austin Taylor, who just managed to win the seat, had taken a prominent part in Liverpool (to which the division belongs) against the ritualists, whose practices caused the crusade which recently ended in the tragic death of John Kensit, the anti-ritualist leader.

In fact, Mr. Taylor had gone so far as to support a liberal in a neighboring constituency against a conservative high churchman. This stirred up the ritualists of East Toxteth to such an extent that they entered upon a vigorous campaign against Mr. Taylor and the prominent unionists issued an appeal for aid for the liberal candidate.

Unable to Restore Harmony.

Premier Balfour and Colonial Secretary Chamberlain intervened, but were unable to restore harmony. The curious spectacle was then presented of a liberal, backed up by non-conformists, daily denouncing the clerical tendencies of the education bill, yet having the support of the fashionable clergy and their congregations.

Both bye-elections, taken in conjunction with other liberal successes, are interpreted by the organs of the party as being sure signs that the government would be defeated should a general election be held.

Brodrick May Retire.

This, however, is quite unlikely, and it would take a good many East Toxteths and Cleveland to even appreciably disturb the equanimity of Mr. Balfour's large, solid industrial constituency.

In this connection an interesting political rumor is current that War Secretary Brodrick is soon to be gracefully retired with a peerage or some office. There seems but slight ground to believe it is founded on fact.

SAYS HE SHOT GEN. REYNOLDS.

Interesting Story Told by North Carolina Sharpshooter.

PHILADELPHIA, November 8.—A Lancaster special to the Public Ledger says: During a visit to North Carolina J. T. Hensel of Quarryville, ex-Attorney General Hensel's brother, Mr. Benjamin C. Thorp, a gentleman of prominence, who told him the story of his shooting Gen. John F. Reynolds at Gettysburg.

He was a member of the 55th North Carolina Regiment, and while acting as a sharpshooter at Cashtown was directed by Capt. Webb to try a shot at a general officer who was directing a battery into action. The first shot he fired was a complete miss. "Well done, you have got him," the officer shot was Gen. Reynolds, so Thorp says.

AGED WOMAN KILLED.

Skull Was Fractured With a Blunt Instrument.

NEW YORK, November 8.—Mary Ann McCusker, sixty years old, was found dead in bed at her home in this city today. She had been killed by some unknown person with a blunt instrument. The woman's skull was fractured.

Her husband, Patrick, seventy years old, is under arrest. The aged couple occupied two rooms in a tenement, of which Mrs. McCusker was the housekeeper.

About a dozen men, some carrying an umbrella, and a small pension as a war veteran, went to a police station this morning and said his wife was dead.

ANOTHER CARLIST PLOT.

Results in Arrest of Number of Leaders of Movement.

BARCELONA, Spain, November 8.—The discovery of another Carlist plot here has been followed by the arrest of a number of the leaders of the movement. Apparent object of the plot was to secure funds for future operations, the plan being to raise the standard of revolt and reap a profit in bourse transactions by operating for a fall in prices.

COLMAN'S KIDNAPING CASE.

Captain of Stranded Steamer Venture is Still in Custody.

VICTORIA, B. C., November 8.—The steamer Venture, which struck on Hodgson shoals, off Tugmell Island, during a fog on October 11, has been floated, and has arrived here. Capt. Colman, accused of kidnaping his daughter from his divorced wife at San Francisco, is still held here, despite the efforts of his attorneys to secure his release.

An order has been made detaining the child as a necessary witness, it being alleged that efforts were being made to spirit the child away. The extradition proceedings commence today.

THREE KILLED IN COLLISION.

Freight Crashes Into Work Trains With Fatal Result.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., November 8.—In a collision between a freight train and a work train on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroad, three miles east of the city this morning, two men were killed and seven were injured. One of the injured, whose legs were cut off, will die.

The dead are: "Bud" Foutz, Montezuma, Ind., worktrain laborer, and George Merriam, telegraph operator, Brownsville, Ind. The wreck is said to have been due to a misunderstanding of orders. Nine persons were injured.

FIGHT FOR THE GAVEL

Six Candidates for the Speakership.

QUESTIONS INVOLVED

TARIFF REVISION AND COMMITTEE CHAIRMANSHIPS.

Considerations That May Influence the Vote of Delegations—The "Insurgents' Attitude."

For Speaker of the House of Representatives, Fifty-eighth Congress: Mr. Joseph W. Cannon of Illinois. Mr. Joseph W. Babcock of Wisconsin. Mr. John Dalzell of Pennsylvania. Mr. James S. Sherman of New York. Mr. Charles E. Littlefield of Maine. Mr. Seneca E. Payne of New York. And several dark horses.

These are the parties to the contest for the office second in power only to that of the President of the United States, a contest that is now in full swing, and which promises to be one of the liveliest speaker-fights in recent years. All of the gentlemen named are in the fight for the office, if possible to obtain it. Some of them undoubtedly will, according to the strength they develop, secure better committee assignments in the next Congress. The latter consideration is by no means unimportant.

Effect of Tariff Consideration.

In congressional quarters the opinion is widely entertained that the speakership fight is soon to become involved with the question of tariff revision. The disposition of the chairmanship of the committee on appropriations and of the committee on ways and means will also enter into the equation.

The two candidates most likely to be affected by tariff considerations are Mr. Babcock and Mr. Dalzell. Mr. Babcock is an advocate of the scaling down of some of the alleged unnecessary duties of the present tariff law. He has the sentiment of the west with him, he believes, and he also is of the opinion that practical revision, along republican protection lines, will be popular in some parts of the country. Mr. Dalzell and Mr. Sherman are regarded as ultra-protectionists. They would not touch the tariff until it was as high as the tariff of 1890. Mr. Littlefield and Mr. Cannon have not declared themselves positively on the tariff revision question, but both are keen of hearing what the speakership fight has to say on the subject.

Some persons in congressional circles think that a "show-down" on the tariff question will be demanded by the several delegations in Congress before the contest process can finish.

Conflicting Views.

It is interesting to note the conflicting claims put forward by the two tariff factions as to the significance of the Congress elections last Tuesday. The ultra-protectionists loudly proclaim that the result of the elections shows that the people have taken Senator Hanna's advice to "stand by" and "let the tariff alone." The revisionists, on the other hand, claim that the result of the elections shows that the people have taken Senator Hanna's advice to "stand by" and "let the tariff alone." The revisionists, on the other hand, claim that the result of the elections shows that the people have taken Senator Hanna's advice to "stand by" and "let the tariff alone."

Committee Assignments.

The relative weight of the chairmanship assignments is being eagerly discussed in congressional circles in connection with the speakership contest. Assuming that Mr. Cannon should win the speakership, the first vacancy would be in the chairmanship of the committee on appropriations. General Bingham of Pennsylvania is second on that committee, but as he would have expended the cause of Mr. Dalzell, he probably would be put aside, it is said. That brings Mr. Hemenway of Indiana next in line. The second vacancy would be in the chairmanship of the committee on ways and means. Mr. Cannon's own committee, the committee on ways and means, is second on that committee, but as he would have expended the cause of Mr. Dalzell, he probably would be put aside, it is said. That brings Mr. Hemenway of Indiana next in line.

Possible Resentments.

Another element likely to enter into the contest, so far as Mr. Payne and Mr. Dalzell are concerned, is the possible resentment of the old "insurgent" faction in the House. It will be recalled that an influential section of the House last winter murmured greatly against the rule of the Payne-Dalzell-Grosvener-Henderson party, as they were called. On one or two occasions the insurgents manifested their feeling by voting down the leaders. It is not at all certain that the smoldering embers of resentment will not blaze up in the west and determine some of the old members of the House in their choice for Speaker.

The many views that can be taken of the contest, the various and somewhat conflicting equations entering into it, and personal, geographical, and above all economic reasons, contribute to make this an intensely interesting battle, the outcome of which is not yet in sight.

FATHER AUGUSTINE'S DEATH.

Result of Investigation Into Administration of the "Water Cure."

An investigation that has been made by the War Department into the allegation by the anti-imperialists that delivered at the Lake George conference, to the effect that Father Augustine, a Catholic priest, was killed by the water cure in the Philippines, has apparently confirmed the main fact, that the man died as the result of the administration of the cure, but it has also been found that the persons who administered the cure to secure insurgent funds of which he was the custodian were volunteer soldiers and are now beyond the reach of military justice, having been mustered out.

The Cholera in Egypt.

United States Consul Smith at Cairo called the State Department today that there had been 15 cases of cholera, the 1st instant and 132 deaths in all Egypt.